

**CASEY COUNTY REPORT  
OF  
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN  
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES  
OF  
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE  
PRESERVES COMMISSION  
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**[www.naturepreserves.ky.gov](http://www.naturepreserves.ky.gov)**

# Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

## Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

### STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none    E = endangered    T = threatened    S = special concern    H = historic    X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none    C = candidate    LT = listed as threatened    LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

### RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

### COUNT DATA FIELDS

# OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky  
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Casey	Vascular Plants	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sphagnum bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps..									
Casey	Vascular Plants	<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves									
Casey	Vascular Plants	<i>Trillium pusillum</i>	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varieties (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.									
Casey	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Simpsonia ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).									
Casey	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Toxolasma lividus</i>	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERRY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.									
Casey	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	2	0	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Casey	Crustaceans	<i>Barbicambarus cornutus</i>	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S2					
	LIVES UNDER OR NEAR LARGE, FLAT COBBLES OR BOULDERS IN STREAMS.									
Casey	Insects	<i>Ophiogomphus mainensis</i>	Maine Snaketail	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	CLEAR, MODERATELY RAPID ROCKY STREAMS AND RIVERS IN FOREST, OFTEN WHERE THEY DRAIN LAKES OR SWAMPS (DUNKLE 2000).									
Casey	Insects	<i>Stenonema bednariki</i>	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	SLAB RUBBLE AND GRAVELLY SUBSTRATES OF MODERATE GRADIENT STREAMS WITH GOOD WATER QUALITY.									
Casey	Insects	<i>Stylurus scudderii</i>	Zebra Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	CLEAR FOREST STREAMS AND SMALL RIVERS WITH RIFFLES, A SLOW TO RAPID CURRENT, AND A SAND/MUCK BOTTOM (DUNKLE 2000).									
Casey	Fishes	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS.									
Casey	Fishes	<i>Phenacobius uranops</i>	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).									
Casey	Reptiles	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>	Northern Pine Snake	T / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
	The Northern Pine Snake inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.									
Casey	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID REGIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS									
Casey	Communities	<i>Siltstone/shale glade</i>		/	GNR / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0